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later chapters have real value and alone justify the use of the book as a text for undergraduates, which is its professed aim. The author is a little apt to accept uncritically theories, like that of original community of women, which have been rejected by many modern writers. However, his analyses of the individual and his rights, of property and the methods of acquiring it, of legislation as to property, of legislation as to contracts, the freedom of contract, of patents, etc., are cogent and of value.

All must frankly recognize that the author's task is an exceedingly difficult one, one that can be adequately handled neither by the philosopher nor by the lawyer. With such a task, the author has done his work admirably. If read critically the book is of great suggestive value.

CLYDE L. KING.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

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**Moore, John B.** *Four Phases of American Development.* Pp. 218. Price \$1.50. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1912.

Published lectures of a more or less popular character bespeak an exercise of charitable forbearance on the part of the reviewer. The critic may not treat too seriously a series of four lectures which were designed to sketch only the salient features of American history and to be suggestive rather than scholarly and informing. Just why Professor Moore labeled his four selected phases of American development as he did, is not clear. Federalism, democracy, imperialism, expansion, are not mutually exclusive terms. Yet their use in these lectures indicates that the writer conceives one phase to have succeeded another—the federal phase yielding to the democratic, and it in turn to the imperialistic. There was certainly a democratic movement before 1789, as Professor Moore suggests; and the term federal is quite as applicable to the quarter-century following the adoption of the constitution as to the preceding period. What is termed imperialism, did not succeed the democratic movement of the middle of the nineteenth century, but accompanied it. Moreover, nowhere, except in alluding to the recall, has the author taken account of the later democratic phase, in which we are now living, typified by the agitation for direct primaries, direct legislation and popular review of judicial decisions. Inappropriate, too, by Professor Moore's own admission is the term "expansion" to the fourth phase of American development, for he takes sharp issue with "our begoggled seers" who think that the United States became a World Power in 1898. In acquiring the Philippine Islands "we were merely following a habit which had characterized our entire national existence" (p. 148). Here and there are statements which sound somewhat dogmatic. It does not quite accord with the ideal of the historian, as set forth in the preface, to speak of the "irrepressible conflict" as "a contest, upon the fair settlement of which any three intelligent and disinterested men . . . should have been able to agree in half an hour" (p. 107). The reviewer is not disposed to criticise the seeming irrelevancy of certain parts of the lectures, such as the digression touching upon the mooted question whether the United States has a common law, for these passages are among the most suggestive in the volume.

ALLEN JOHNSON.

*Yale University.*